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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	DEC 21	IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAplus with the IPC reform
NEWS 4	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/ USPAT2
NEWS 5	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS 6	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS 7	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 8	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS 9	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS 10	JAN 31	Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency added to TULSA
NEWS 11	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS 12	FEB 22	Status of current WO (PCT) information on STN
NEWS 13	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS 14	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS 15	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 16	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS 17	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 18	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS 19	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 20	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS 21	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
NEWS 22	MAR 22	EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
NEWS 23	APR 03	New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
NEWS 24	APR 03	Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added in PCTFULL

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT
http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:21:20 ON 03 APR 2006

```
=> file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 13:21:37 ON 03 APR 2006
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=> copper(II) and cancer
MISSING OPERATOR 'COPPER(II'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> copper and cancer and environment
L1            0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2            6 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3            0 FILE CONFSCI
L4            4 FILE HEALSAFE
L5            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6            7 FILE LIFESCI
L7           25 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8           42 COPPER AND CANCER AND ENVIRONMENT

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l1-l6
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L3 HAS NO ANSWERS
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L9 13 DUP REM L1-L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l9 ibib abs total

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HEALSAFE COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1228 HEALSAFE
TITLE: Treated Wood Preservatives Linked to Aquatic Damage, Human Illness, and Death--A Societal Problem
AUTHOR: Edlich, R.F.; Winters, K.L.; Long, W.B.,III
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plastic Surgery and Biomedical Engineering, University of Virginia Health System, Virginia, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Long-Term Effects of Medical Implants [J. Long Term Effects Med. Implants], (20050000) vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 209-224.
ISSN: 1050-6934.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: H
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB On February 12, 2002, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a voluntary decision by industry to move consumer use of treated lumber products away from a variety of pressure-treated wood that contains arsenate (As) by December 31, 2003, in favor of new alternative wood preservatives. Chromated **copper** arsenate (CCA) is a chemical mixture consisting of three pesticidal compounds (As, chromium, and **copper**) registered for wood preservative uses. CCA is injected into wood by a process that uses high pressure to saturate wood products with the chemical. Only people who have received the proper safety training should use CCA to treat wood products. Around the home, CCA-treated wood is commonly used for decks, walkways, fences, gazebos, boat docks, and playground equipment. Other common uses of CCA-treated wood include highway noise barriers, sign posts, utility posts, and retaining walls. As of January 1, 2004, the EPA is no longer allowing CCA products to be used to treat wood intended for any of these residential uses. This decision will facilitate the voluntary transition to new alternative wood preservatives that do not contain As in both the manufacturing and retail sectors. To its credit, the EPA has developed consumer safety information sheets, hanging signs, end signs, and bin stickers that provide comprehensive information about the dangers of CCA-treated wood, use-site, and handling precautions. The EPA has not concluded that CCA-treated wood poses any unreasonable risk to the public or the **environment**. Nevertheless, As is a known human carcinogen and, thus, the EPA believes that any reduction in the levels of potential exposure to As is desirable. The toxicologic manifestations have been primarily related to the effects of As exposure from drinking water sources and include the following: acute poisoning incidents, cardiovascular effects, diabetes mellitus, and **cancer**. Understanding the biomethylation of As is central to elucidating its action as toxin and a carcinogen. In humans as in many other species, inorganic As is enzymatically converted to the methylated products methyl As (MAs) and dimethyl As (DMAs). The aforementioned voluntary agreement to reduce the uses of CCA-treated wood does not include a ban on the use of CCA for residential roofing. A major reason that this wood product should be banned from residential roofing is that it does not provide a Class "A" fire-rated roof system, which markedly reduce the frequency of residential roof fires.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36998644 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Concept, mechanisms and therapeutics of angiogenesis in **cancer** and other diseases
AUTHOR: Pralhad T.; Madhusudan S.; Rajendrakumar K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T. Pralhad, Department of Pharmaceutics, Bombay College of Pharmacy, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai-400 098, India.

E-mail: pralhad_tayade@rediffmail.com
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, (01 AUG 2003), 55/8 (1045-1053), 77 reference(s)
CODEN: JPPMAB ISSN: 0022-3573
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36998644 BIOTECHNO
AB Angiogenesis supports normal physiology as well as contributing to the progression of various diseases including **cancer**. Determination of the key role of angiogenesis in **cancer** has led to much optimism for the development of targeted drugs without cytotoxic side-effects. Currently, research in angiogenesis therapy is robust, with the discovery of a growing number of pro- and anti-angiogenic molecules. More time, however, is required to be able to elucidate the complex interactions among these molecules, how they affect vasculature and their functions in different **environments**. As we learn more about the molecular mechanisms of angiogenesis, a number of effective methods to treat **cancer** and other diseases will be developed.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36531575 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Ultrastructure and molecular biological changes of chronic gastritis, gastric **cancer** and gastric precancerous lesions: A comparative study
AUTHOR: Yin G.-Y.; Zhang W.-N.; Shen X.-J.; Chen Y.; He X.-F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G.-Y. Yin, Wuxi No. 3 Peoples Hospital, 230 Eastern Tonghhui Road, Wuxi 214041, Jiangsu Province, China.
E-mail: yinyao@pub.wx.jsinfo.net
SOURCE: World Journal of Gastroenterology, (15 APR 2003), 9/4 (851-857), 13 reference(s)
CODEN: WJGAF2 ISSN: 1007-9327
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: China
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36531575 BIOTECHNO
AB Aim: To carry out a comparative study on ultrastructure and molecular biological changes of chronic gastritis (CG), gastric **cancer** (GC) aand gastric precancerous lesions. Methods: By the use of histochemical staining, SEM with EDAX, TEM with EDAX, image analysis technique, RIA and chemiluminescence method, gastric mucosa of 168 patients were synchronously analyzed in morphology, trace elements, DNA, cAMP, SOD, .sup.3H-fdR LCT and serum LPO were also done. Results: The incidence of epithelial nucleoplasmic ratio >1, lobulated nuclei, inter-chromatin aggregation of granules, nucleolar hypertrophy, and the content of DNA, Zn, Cu in nuclei and serum LPO of each group were showed as belows: normal control group (0.0, 0.0, 6.7, 0.0,12.6±2.7, 7.6±0.4, 58.4±0.3, 2.6±0.6), CSG group (5.7, 2.9, 7.4, 2.9, 15.2±3.1, 8.1±0.5, 58.9±0.5, 4.2±0.7), CAG group (31.3, 29.7, 45.3, 42.2, 16.5±3.1, 8.6±0.4, 59.3±0.5, 4.5±0.6), CA group (100.0,100.0, 72.2, 50.0, 30.7±8.2, 8.8±0.3, 59.5±0.4, 6.8±1.6), ATP.sup.+.sup.+group (61.5, 38.5, 23.1, 38.5, 23.5±8.9, 8.3±0.4, 59.1±0.4, 5.1±1.2), IM.sup.+.sup.++ATP.sup.+.sup.+group (77.8, 55.5, 33.3, 44.4, 25.1±7.2, 8.4±0.5, 59.5±0.4, 6.5±1.1), IM.sup.+.sup.+.sup.++ATP.sup.+.sup.+ group (100.0, 100.0, 75.0, 62.5, 28.5±9.1, 8.9±0.5, 59.7±0.4, 7.6±0.7), IMII.sub.b group (100.0, 62.5, 75.0, 50.0, 27.3±10.3, 8.6±0.3, 59.5±0.4, 6.1±0.9); whereas the content of Zn, Cu in mitochondria and cAMP, SOD in gastric mucosa, and .sup.3H-TdR LCT of each group were showen as belows: normal control group (9.2±0.5, 58.3±0.3, 15.9±1.5, 170.5±6.1, 1079.7±227.4), CSG group (8.6±0.5, 57.8±0.3, 14.6±1.8, 163.3±5.6, 867.3±240.5), CAG group (8.3±0.4, 57.5±0.3, 13.4±1.8, 161.2±4.3, 800.9±221.8), CA group (8.9±0.4, 57.1±0.3, 10.2±3.9, 152.2±3.8, 325.7±186.8), ATP.sup.+.sup.+group (9.1±0.4, 57.0±0.3, 12.4±1.8, 161.5±3.8, 642.9±174.3), IM.sup.+.sup.+.sup.+ATP.sup.+.sup.+ group (8.6±0.4,

56.9±0.3, 12.0±2.3, 152.2±2.5, 326.3±160.3), IM.sup.+.sup.+.sup.++ATP.sup.+.sup.+ group (8.5±0.3, 56.8±0.2, 10.4±0.9, 147.4±2.6, 316.1±170.7), IMII.sub.b group (8.6±0.3, 56.9±0.3, 11.9±1.9, 150.0±2.8, 318.9±145.8), there were significant differences between groups (P<0.05-0.01). Conclusion: There was a significant difference between CG and GC in their ultrastructure and molecular biology. Only on the condition of changes of internal **environment** in combination with the harmful effect of external **environment**, chronic atrophic gastritis can then develop into gastric **cancer**. Hence it might have similar epithelial cell ultrastructure and molecular biological changes in ATP.sup.+.sup.+, IMII.sub.b and **cancer**, hence there were similar patterns of occurrence, development and transformation. Recognition of this trend might help to explore problems of prevention and cure.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34587279 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Cadmium, **copper**, manganese, silver, and zinc in rock crab,(**cancer** irroratus) from highly **copper** contaminated sites in the Inner Bay of Fundy, Atlantic Canada
AUTHOR: Chou C.L.; Paon L.A.; Moffatt J.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.L. Chou, Oceans and Environment Branch, Department of Fisheries, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Post Office Box 1006, Dartmouth, NS B2Y 4A2, Canada.
SOURCE: Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, (2002), 68/6 (885-892), 24 reference(s)
CODEN: BECTA6 ISSN: 0007-4861
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:34587279 BIOTECHNO

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34106417 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: **Copper**-64-pyruvaldehyde-bis(N.sup.4-methylthiosemicarbazone) for the prevention of tumor growth at wound sites following laparoscopic surgery: Monitoring therapy response with microPET and magnetic resonance imaging
AUTHOR: Lewis J.S.; Connett J.M.; Garbow J.R.; Buettner T.L.; Fujibayashi Y.; Fleshman J.W.; Welch M.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M.J. Welch, Mallinckrodt institute of Radiology, Washington Univ. School of Medicine, Camp Box 8225, 510 S. Kingshwy Boulevard, Saint Louis, MO 63110, United States.
E-mail: welchm@mir.wustl.edu
SOURCE: Cancer Research, (15 JAN 2002), 62/2 (445-449), 30 reference(s)
CODEN: CNREA8 ISSN: 0008-5472
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:34106417 BIOTECHNO
AB Laparoscopic colectomy for curable colon **cancer** may result in the development of abdominal wall implants because of disseminated disease and the favorable **environment** of the wound site for cell implantation. Injection of disaggregated human GW39 colon **cancer** cells into the hamster peritoneum represents a model of tumor spillage that may occur during dissection, manipulation, resection, and extraction of tumor during surgery in the clinical setting. Using this well-established animal model, we tested the efficacy of .sup.6.sup.4Cu-pyruvaldehyde-bis(N.sup.4-methylthiosemicarbazone) (.sup.6.sup.4Cu-PTSM) in inhibiting tumor cell implantation in trocar wound sites. Anesthetized hamsters had four 5-mm trocars inserted through the anterior abdominal wall. GW39 cells (.apprx.3.2 x 10.sup.4 cells in 0.5 ml) were injected into the peritoneum through a midline incision. Ten

min later, hamsters were randomized to receive 5, 3, or 1 mCi of .sup.6.sup.4Cu-PTSM through the same midline incision. High-resolution magnetic resonance imaging and microPET were used to monitor tumor volume and morphology after surgery. After 7 weeks, animals were sacrificed, and trocar and midline wounds were harvested for macroscopic and histological analysis. No macroscopic tumor was found in any of the group treated with 5 mCi of .sup.6.sup.4Cu-PTSM, whereas 96% of the wound sites in the group treated with saline had macroscopic tumor growth ($P < 0.001$). This study demonstrates the therapeutic potential of 64Cu-PTSM in inhibiting **cancer** cell implantation and growth at doses well below the maximum tolerated dose, with no signs of toxicity to the hamsters.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HEALSAFE COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:3180 HEALSAFE
TITLE: Dermatologic Disorders of the Athlete
AUTHOR: Adams, B.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, University of Cincinnati, PO Box 670592, Cincinnati, OH 45267-0523, USA; E-mail: adamsbb@uc.edu
SOURCE: Sports Medicine [Sports Med.], (20020000) vol. 32, no. 5, pp. 309-321.
ISSN: 0112-1642.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: H
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The most common injuries afflicting the athlete affect the skin. The list of sports-related dermatoses is vast and includes infections, inflammatory conditions, traumatic entities, environmental encounters, and neoplasms. It is critical that the sports physician recognises common and uncommon skin disorders of the athlete. Knowledge of the treatment and prevention of various sports-related dermatoses results in prompt and appropriate care of the athlete. Infections probably cause the most disruption to individual and team activities. Herpes gladiatorum, tinea corporis gladiatorum, impetigo, and furunculosis are sometimes found in epidemic proportions in athletes. Vigilant surveillance and early treatment help teams avoid these epidemics. Fortunately, several recent studies suggest that pharmacotherapeutic prevention may be effective for some of these sports-related infections. Inflammatory cutaneous conditions may be banal or potentially life threatening as in the case of exercise-induced anaphylaxis. Athletes who develop exercise-induced anaphylaxis may prevent outbreaks by avoiding food before exercise and extreme temperatures while they exercise. Almost all sports enthusiasts are at risk of developing traumatic entities such as nail dystrophies, calluses and blisters. Other more unusual traumatic skin conditions, such as talon noire, jogger's nipples and mogul's palm, occur in specific sports. Several techniques and special clothing exist to help prevent traumatic skin conditions in athletes. Almost all athletes, to some degree, interact with the **environment**. Winter sport athletes may develop frostbite and swimmers in both fresh and saltwater may develop swimmer's itch or seabather's eruption, respectively. Swimmers with fair skin and light hair may also present with unusual green hair that results from the deposition of **copper** within the hair. Finally, athletes are at risk of developing both benign and malignant neoplasms. Hockey players, surfers, boxers and football players can develop athlete's nodules. Outdoor sports enthusiasts are at greater risk of developing melanoma and non-melanoma skin **cancer**. Athletes spend a great deal of time outdoors, typically during peak hours of ultraviolet exposure. The frequent use of sunscreens and protective clothing will decrease the athlete's sun exposure. It is critical that the sports physician recognises common and uncommon skin disorders of the athlete. Knowledge of the treatment and prevention of various sports-related dermatoses results in prompt and appropriate care of the athlete.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 13 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:68664 LIFESCI
TITLE: Selenium Concentration in Compartments of Aquatic Ecosystems in Central Chile
AUTHOR: Pinochet, H.; De Gregori, I.; Cavieres, M.F.